VISION IAS
13 JUL 2017
RECEIVED
NO. 03

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28133
Center	ORN	Date	13/07/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

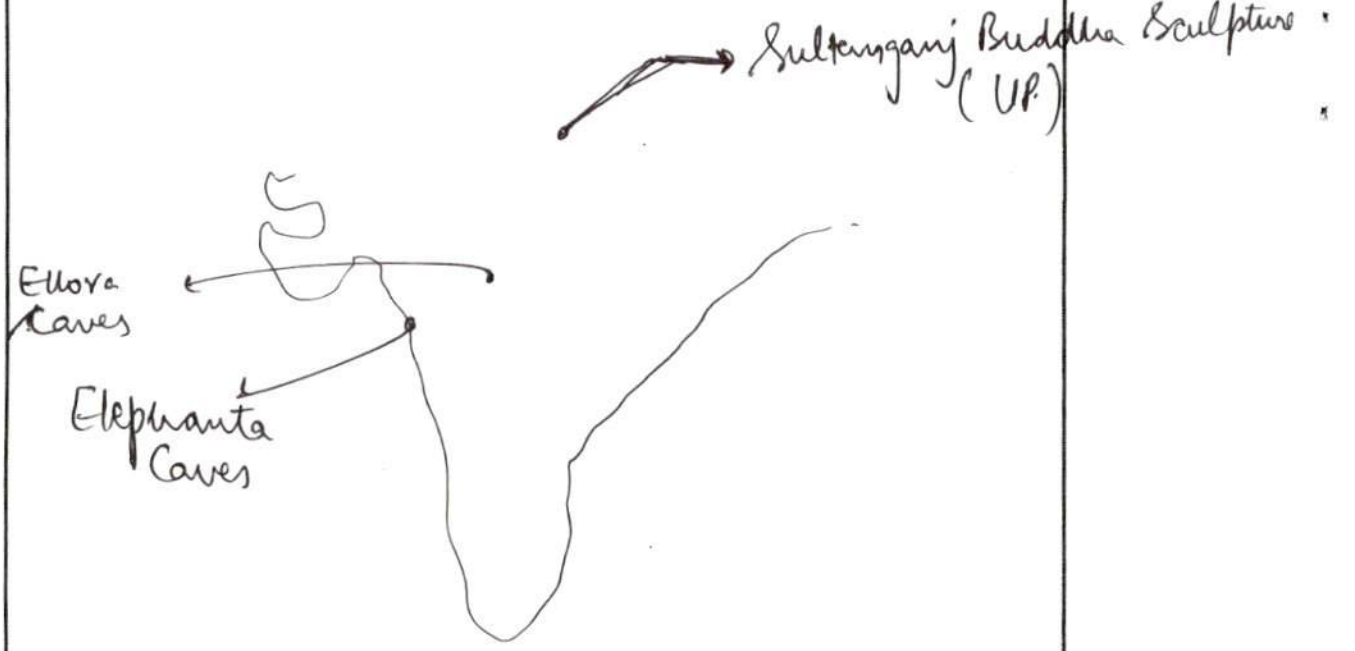
~~Gupta dynasty acted as an important transfo~~

The period ~~of~~ under the Gupta dynasty is often called as the Golden Period for Indian Art and Culture. Guptas ~~are~~ took active part in architecture as well ~~&~~ as paintings.

Although the Gupta sculptures are dominated by Vishnu as Guptas primarily followed Brahmanism, but they also contributed for Buddhist as well as Jain temples and sculptures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some primary and important sculptures are shown in map



☆ Elephanta Caves are a remarkable example of Gupta sculpture.
eg: The sculpture of Trimurti (Brahma Vishnu Mahesh) is a brilliant art-work

☆ Ellora Caves also has great sculptures like "Ravana lifting kailash"

In both these caves, we see dominance of Vishnu.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But Ellora caves also contain Buddhist and Jain caves. Out of 32 caves in Ellora,

16 → Brahmanical
12 → Buddhist
4 → Jain.

★ The famous metallic statue of Buddha in Sultanganj was also a creation of Guptas.

All these sculptures show that Guptas were very tolerant towards Buddhists & Jains.

History too speaks volumes about the contribution of Guptas towards other religions.

In the present wave of intolerance in India, we should open the pages of history & must take inspiration from the Guptas & other such rulers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

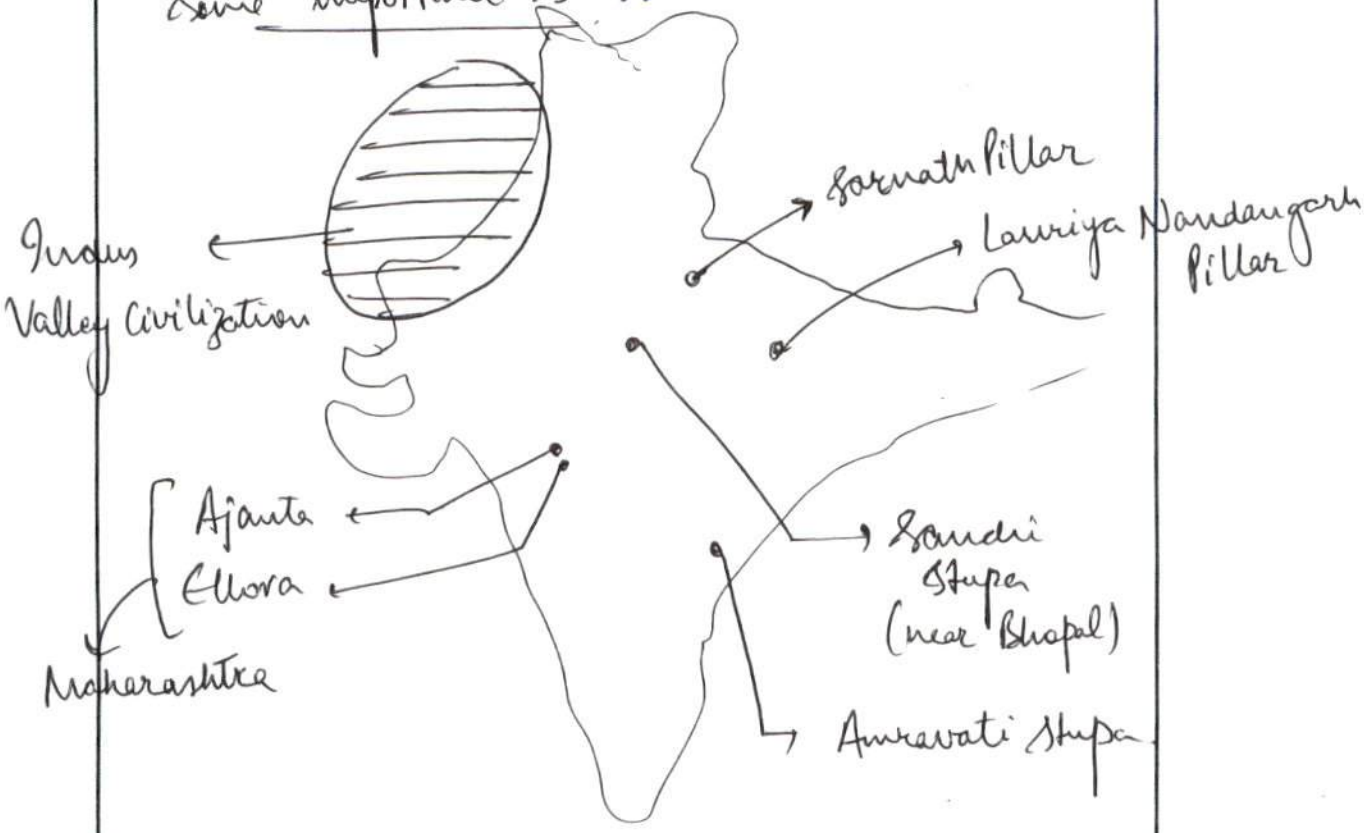
2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

The Indian craftsmen are known for their delicate and skillful work. They have always received global admiration for their brilliant work.

- Indus Valley Civilization → Evidences of trade between Indian and Mesopotamia.
  - → Seals, Pottery found here are admired by all historians.
- Architecture in Ancient India
  - → Caves → Ajanta, Ellora caves are famous examples of naturalistic skillwork
    - → Other caves like Karle Chaitya, Lomas Rishi Cave also stand out.
  - → Stupas → Sanchi Stupa & its Torans are known all over the world
  - → Mauryan Pillars → Monolithic pillars

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some important Sites:



~~Ajanta and E ca~~

☆ Ajanta caves very stylistically depict the Jataka stories. The skill of craftsperson is easily shown in paintings like Flying Apsara, Sleeping Buddha, Padmapani.

All these paintings have natural colors, eyes are wide, semi-closed, lips are protruded.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Some sculptures are also well known eg: Yakshini found in Mathura
She has a remarkable body form and clearly tells us the skill of the craftsperson

* Mural Paintings are also found in Bagh Caves, Ellora Caves and their styles vary at all places. This tells us the diversity of the painting styles present in ancient India.

Thus Ancient Indian Craftsman have crafted some beautiful ~~at~~ artwork ~~as~~ that is still appreciated throughout the world.
Their artistic achievements ~~are an~~ have been an important source ~~for~~ of inspiration for our present day craftsmen who sometimes still follow the old styles for their art work

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

19th century India had many orthodox traditions that needed to be set right. Indians were then considered backward by the western Britishers. Their colonial presence helped ~~our~~ the Indian intelligentsia to study about the western culture, compare the Indian culture with theirs and take steps accordingly.

The socio-cultural regeneration that took place was a result of Indians only & Britishers themselves did not directly interfere in our traditions.

→ Britishers always feared a social backlash and thus despite condemning the backward Indian practices, did not do anything much about it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The regeneration was possible because of Indians like.

(1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy who opened Atmiya Sabha (1817) and Brahmo Samaj (1828) and worked very hard for abolition of sati.
It was because of his efforts that Britishers brought a legislation to abolish sati in 1829.

(2) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who worked diligently for the upliftment of women, served as a principal in Bethune school and managed to force Britishers to pass a Widow Remarriage Act, 1854

(3) Keshub Chandra Sen, Dwarkanath Tagore who later ~~spread~~ spread the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Swami Vivekananda who launched Ramkrishna Mission to spread his secular ideology.

(5) Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati who wanted to go 'Back to the Vedas' for social regeneration.

Thus, all the important contributions were made by Indians.
British presence just provided these Indians access to the modern ideas but the main architects of this change were Indians only.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

Champaran Struggle for the first Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji in India (in 1917)
It gave Gandhiji opportunity to understand the life of the Indian peasants.
Although, this struggle was localised, it made the Gandhian method of Satyagraha popular among the local peasants as well as the intelligentsia.
Champaran struggle was soon followed by Ahmedabad Mill strike (1918), Kheda Satyagraha, Rowlatt Satyagraha and then Gandhiji never stopped completely.
~~Champaran became~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1989 — Gandhiji reached South Africa
In South Africa → Against Registration Certificates
→ Against Poll Tax
→ Natal India Congress

1915 — Arrival of Gandhi in India
1917 — Champaran Satyagraha
1918 — Ahmedabad Mill Strike
1918 — Kheda Satyagraha
1919 — Rowlatt Satyagraha
1921 — Non Cooperation Movement
1930 — Civil Disobedience Movement
1942 — Quit India Movement

But to call Champaran as the starting point would not be correct.

Gandhiji was already well aware about the Satyagraha style because of his success in South Africa.

Gandhiji was very active in ~~with~~ the South African struggle and it was there he learnt how to handle the violent British with his non-violent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

methods.
Even before Champaran, Gandhiji was very popular in India because of the ~~work~~ work he had done in South Africa

Then too, Champaran struggle acted as a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle, as Post-Champaran struggle is called the Gandhian Phase.

The event completely transformed the tactics the Indians would soon begin to employ in the later freedom struggle.

Thus, Champaran was an important turning point

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

Press acts as important communication medium. The Indian freedom fighters used this medium in a very good way, and it helped to politicize the events as well as create mass awareness, generate national feeling among people and in understanding the British coercion methods.

British imposed many regulations. The two important ones are

Vernacular Press Act (VPA) (1878) by Lord Lytton

Indian Press Act (1909) by Lord Curzon.

There were more such regulations, which ~~tey~~ tried to restrict the anti-British feelings from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reaching the people.

These regulations sometimes imposed pre-censorship, or forms of licensing.

Particularly, they aimed at restricting Vernacular language newspapers so that information could not reach the masses.

But Indians were very smart in using the Press.

→ Srishir Kumar Ghosh turned his Amrita Bazaar Patrika into ~~an~~ only an English newspaper overnight, when VPA was enacted.

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak was very smart in using the language in his newspapers Kesari &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mahratta.

He wrote ~~so that~~ in an indirect manner to avoid the British tyranny but indirectly conveyed ~~the~~ the message to the masses.

Other famous newspapers & journals were:

	Author
Young India →	Gandhiji
Commonweal →	Annie Besant
Yugantar →	Anushilan Group

... and many more.

Press helped the moderates, the extremists as well as the revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh.

It integrated the thoughts of all Indians and helped immensely in the freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

Balfour Declaration came after the (1917) (~~2017~~)
Sykes Picot Agreement (~~2017~~) (1916)
and this declaration was ~~between~~ a result of United Kingdom's promise to the Jews that they would get their original homeland after World War gets over.

After the Declaration, the Europeans under the leadership of UK systematically started translocating Israel but this displaced many Arabs from their homes.

The fight for the homeland is still going on, specially near the West Bank region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This shows how foreign intervention can lead to disturbance in the lives of ~~so~~ so many people.

It has created ethnic clashes, wars and struggles, rapes & murders.

The amount of hatred that both communities have for each other is very high.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

Decolonization started after World War II got over in 1945.

The imperial countries never wanted to decolonize their territories as they were getting benefits from these possessions. ~~It was out~~

So the decolonization process was not a planned process. It happened due to many confluencing factors:

(1) World Wars: → They highlighted the motives of the imperial countries to the colony people.

→ They also weakened the colonial powers economically.

→ World War II created economic as well as strategic pressure to leave many colonies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Local factors like rise of the nationalists
eg: Rise of Gandhiji in India, his tactics ~~to~~ of non-violence was a great weapon against the Britishers. Many other countries also followed non-violence to get independent.

(3) Rise of middle class intelligentsia and the spread of modern ideas of liberty, equality & fraternity across the globe. Ideas of ~~Ross~~ philosophers like Karl Marx, Rousseau helped people to understand their rights

(4) ~~Soci~~ Spread of Socialism
Russian Revolution was an important landmark. Spread of ideas of Marx and Lenin helped freedom fighters like Nehru to demand

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

their independence.

Had all these events not occurred, the colony masters would never have let loose their hold on the colonies.

~~Thus~~, ~~Also~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

With the policy of BLOOD AND IRON, Otto Von Bismarck became successful in unifying the German speaking regions.

~~It~~ To a large extent, it ~~to~~ reshaped the balance of power in Europe.

(1) Germany became a nation, emerged victorious and started heavily investing in arms and manufacturing sector.

Economically, Germany started competing Britain and thus tilted the economic hold over the globe from Britain to the German side as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Unification of Germany ended with the defeat of France. Germany humiliated France and then started increasing dominance over the region.

(3) Germany entered the struggle for imperialism. It then led to reorganization of colonies.

(4) It started the African colonization. Africa, was till now colonized only in the African coasts, but once Germany entered, the central African regions were also getting occupied.

(5) Germany also rose strategically and generated fear among other European nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, unification of Germany was an important event which made Germany powerful and shifted the balance of power slightly towards it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

On the language debate, Gandhiji and Annie Besant had taken different sides.

Gandhiji	Annie Besant
→ wanted education to be in vernacular languages	→ wanted English to be the main medium of education
→ His focus was on local spread of ideas & knowledge	→ Her focus was on large-scale communication which was possible only if India had a common language throughout.

Both had different positions but the motive of both was the upliftment of the people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In ~~the~~ the present time, we still have the debate ongoing with many ~~ada~~ people advocating on different sides.

Even in the independent India, we have seen clashes over the issue of language. Some famous examples are:

(1) Demand for linguistic states: It shows how much people associate themselves with their mother tongue.

(2) Anti-Hindi agitation after Constitution prescribed to declare Hindi as the official language of the Centre.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Even today, people are divided on both sides

We need to understand that India is a multi-lingual country and both vernacular as well as common language is necessary.

India has adopted a 3-language formula in its education system and this is a great solution.

We should focus more on the spread of Dravidian languages for their national integration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. C. Rajagoplachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

Swatantra Party was led by leaders like C. Rajgopalachari who wanted to develop India on the Capitalist lines.

They were not happy with the Avadi Session Agenda of the Socialistic Pattern of society that Congress had adopted.

By opposing the Congress, the Party helped to balance the heavy socialistic tilt of the Indian economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

'Caste' was originally a system of division of people based on their occupation as per the Chaturvarna system, but when this system became an institution of used by the upper caste to harass the lower caste, it became important to take care of the oppressed.

The institution of caste which stands today is largely shaped due to some social reform movements during the British period and some social legislations enacted after independence.

Some important events include:

(1) Temple Entry Movements all over India: These movements helped the lower caste grow morally and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

helped to remove their inferiority complex.

(2) Communal Award (by Ramsay McDonald)

↳ It became a very important political landmark when separate electorate were granted to lower caste.

Due to opposition by Gandhiji and his negotiations with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Delhi Pact was signed and instead of ~~reservations~~, separate electorate, reservations were granted

Important legislations include

→ Civil Rights Act

→ Prevention of Atrocities (SCs and STs) Act

Indian Constitution also provides protection in the form of Art 17 (Right Against Untouchability)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All these events and legislations have developed caste as an institution in India.

It now stands ~~to~~ as an important institute not just in social realms but also in political and economic spheres.

eg: → Most of the leather industries are under Dalit entrepreneurs.

→ Dalits have started DICCI on the lines of FICCI to mobilise support for Dalit youth & entrepreneurs.

Thus, it ~~is~~ has become an important institute.

With more legislations like Stand Up India Act, Government too is trying to uplift the Dalits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

~~For~~ India stands poor in female Labor Force Participation as well as in Gender Pay Gap Indices. It shows that women in India are still logging behind women in ~~other~~ other nations.

Some of the factors are:

(1) Patriarchal attitude: Women are not educated at par men and this develops a feeling in the employers that women deserves less wages.

(2) Women are considered weaker than men and in most of the unorganised sector like construction labor, the contractors discriminate against women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Most of the women are not aware of their rights. This is true specially in rural areas where women happily accept to work on less wages. This is because of their lack of empowerment.

(4) Women are not given many entitlements which men get.

(5) In many informal sectors, women are employed along with their husbands and wages are given not on an individual basis but to the 'jodis' (i.e. to the couples)

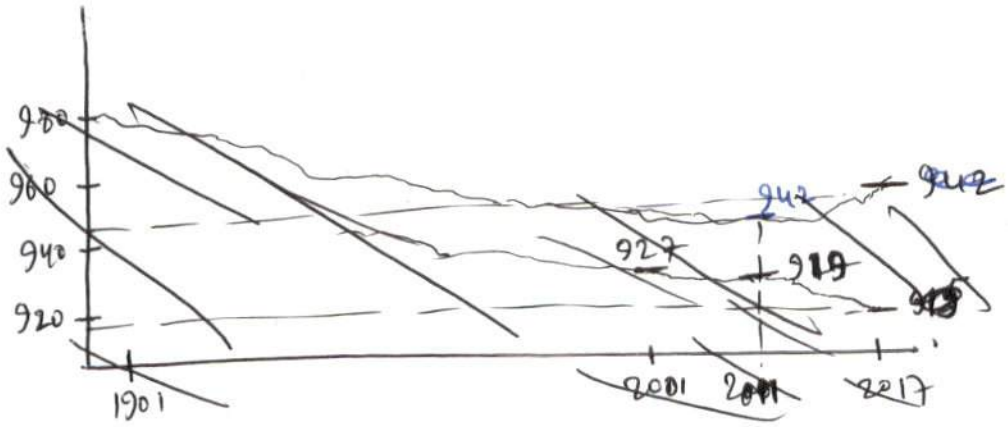
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Directive Principles in our constitution guarantees equal pay for equal work. Despite this, high Gender Wage disparities exist. Government must come up with more stringent mechanisms so that this pay gap can be eliminated.

Also, women enjoy right to equality and they must not be discriminated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

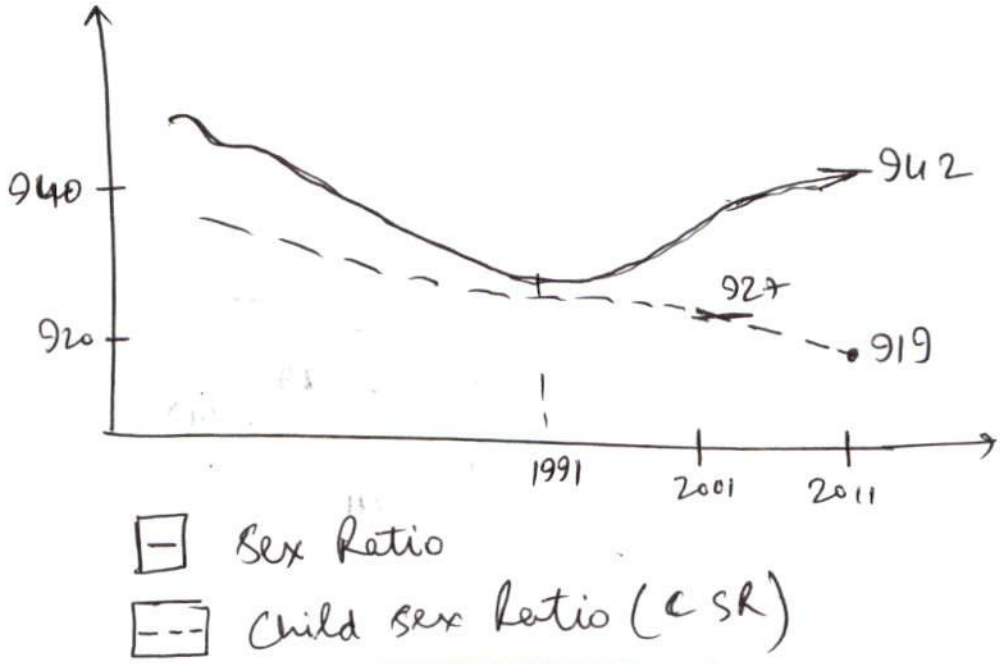


While Sex Ratio in India continuously declined since 1901, it has started to rise again after 1991. Sex ratio as per Census 2011 ~~On the other~~ stands at 942 and it is still showing rise as per reports.

On the other hand, Child Sex Ratio is still continuously declining.

(In census 2001, it was 927/1000, but in census 2011, it fell down to 919/1000)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Child sex Ratio account for children in 0-6 years of age.

Reasons of this diverging trend can be :

(1) Life expectancy of females is higher than men. Thus old aged women are more than men and this leads to increase in sex ratio as it includes all the population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Female foeticides and Infanticides are prevalent in the society despite legislations like PCPNDT Act.

(3) Parents do not care their daughters like sons and due to this, many girls die in early ages.

Government is taking many measures to increase the child sex ratio

(1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan

(2) Sukanya Samriddhi Kosh to secure the girl's education & expense for her marriage

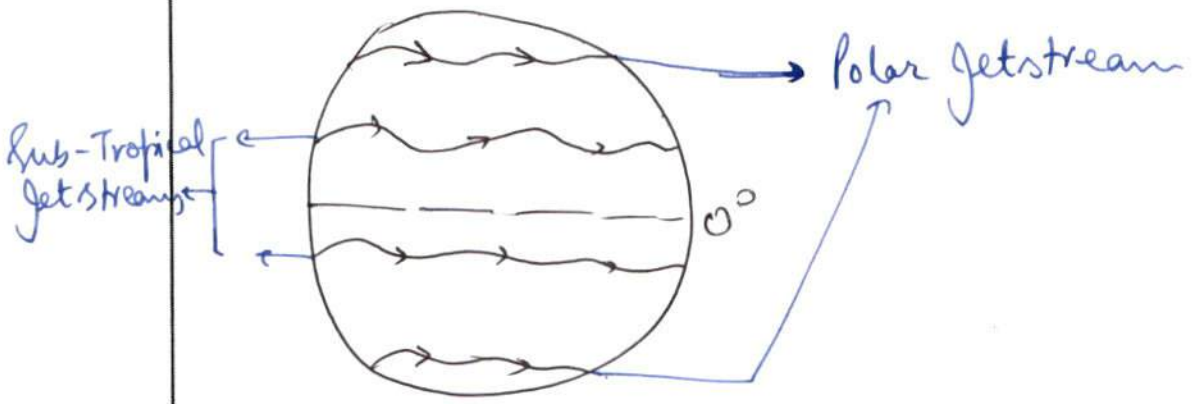
(3) ~~for~~ Through maternal benefit schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Govt. gives incentives to women if a girl is born.

→ Government is taking many steps but we need to change the societal attitude & behaviour towards daughters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

Jet Streams are upper Tropospherical wind currents and play a significant role in influencing the weather pattern throughout the world.



(*) # Polar Jet Streams and Sub-Tropical Westerly Jet Streams are permanent jet stream that circumvent the globe. They ~~act~~ flow in an undulating manner and influences the Pressure conditions all over the world.

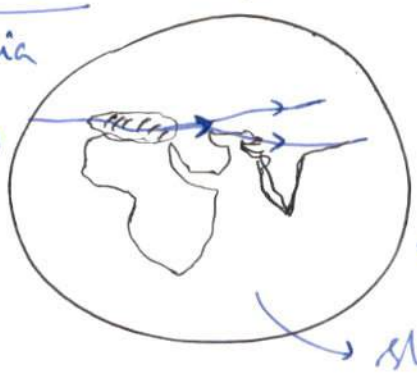
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Sometimes, these Jetstreams form Rosby waves and bring extremely cold winds to Northern regions in Canada and Siberian plateau.

WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA

(1) Sub Tropical Westerly Jetstream is important for ~~[illegible]~~ the rainfall in winters in the Northern parts of India. It brings moisture from Mediterranean Sea, and causes rainfall in India

One of its limbs pass under the Himalayas



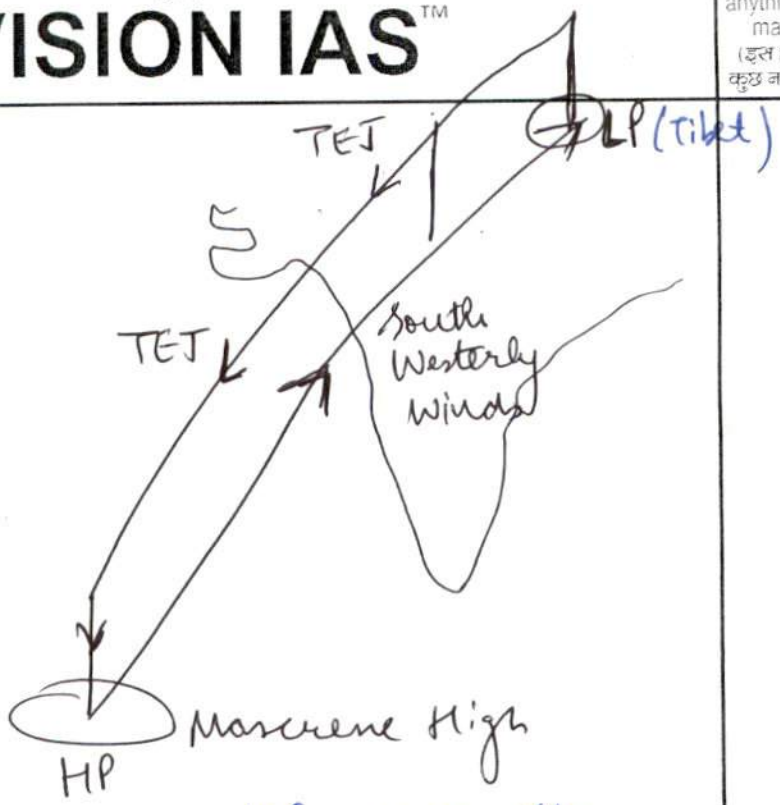
→ STJW

→ showing Sub Tropical Westerly Jetstream.

(2) ~~Some temporary~~

(2) Tropical Easterly Jetstream (TEJ) forms an important role in bringing monsoon to India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

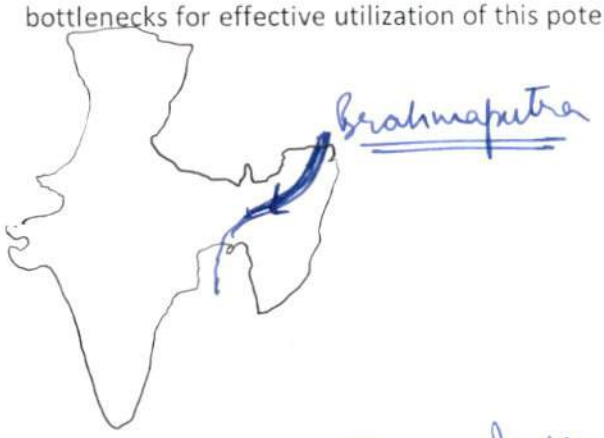


TEJ increases the HP near the Mascrene High Basin in the Indian Ocean and it strengthens the resultant South Westerly winds flowing towards India.

Thus, Jet streams are an important weather phenomenon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

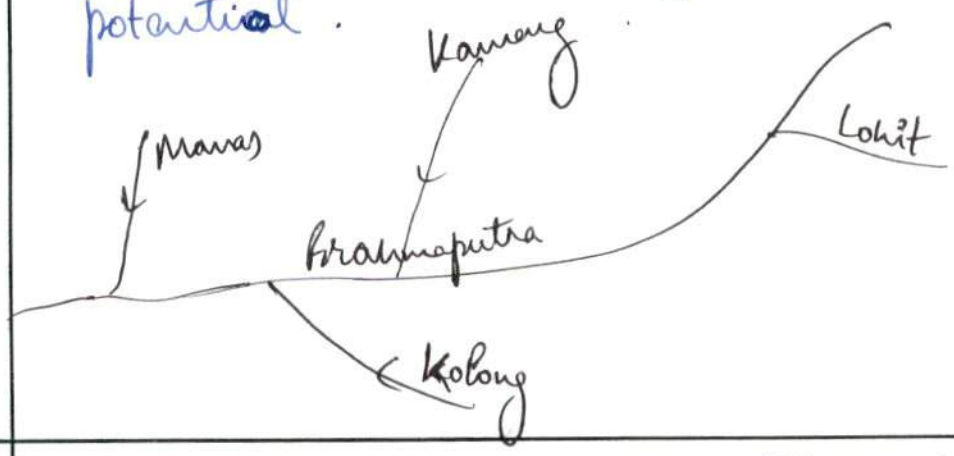
15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?



The North - Eastern India is blessed with natural forests and it is a hilly area where high rainfall occurs.

This gives rise to many rivers in the region.

Also, as shown in figure, Brahmaputra and its tributaries have immense hydro-power potential.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

but this potential is still untapped.

Reasons:

(1) Low government investment in the region

(2) Tribal belt: Due to this, launching development project ~~on~~ on a large scale becomes difficult

Currently, the energy demand of North East is met by Bangladesh ~~and~~ but we need to use this energy potential ~~to~~ so as to increase our energy security in this region.

Steps to be taken:

(1) Cooperative Approach with the tribals by involving them in the hydro power projects. This will generate employment as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Scientific Assessment of the region
The region is rocky due to high rainfall and it is difficult to make big construction projects like dams. But it can be solved using proper scientific tools to assess the feasibility.

(3) Coming out with a well-laid policy document stating the targets for short-term & long term as well.

(4) Using Traditional knowledge to make use of the water potential
eg: Projects like Bamboo drip irrigation

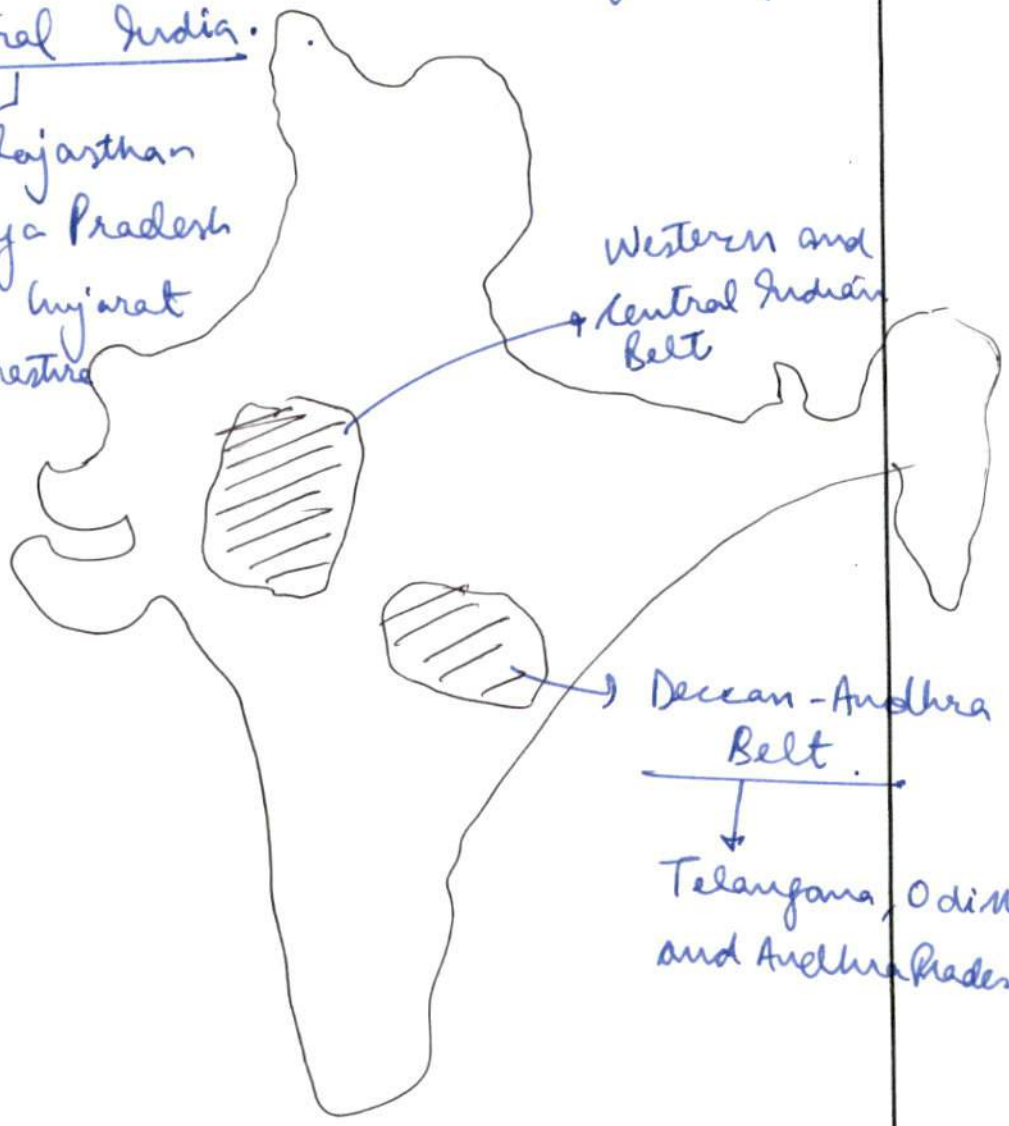
~~Thus to~~ To ensure energy security is very important for North East India. This will lead ~~to~~ to socio-economic development of the region which is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

Cement Industry is mainly located in the limestone rich regions of Central India.

→ Eastern Rajasthan
→ Madhya Pradesh
→ Parts of Gujarat & Maharastra



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced by Cement industry:

1. Availability of Coal which the industry use heavily in cement kilns.
2. Limestone reserves are getting depleted.
3. Raw material availability does not match with the market availability. So, the cement industry faces huge cost of transportation.
4. With environment activists pressure against fly ash as well as bottom ash disposal, cement industry are now under a constant radar of the activists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

India has got a 15 year window to mine polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean with the approval by International Seabed Authority.

The mining project can be very challenging:

(1) Deep sea mining is required which needs special deep sea vessels and a team of technicians and operators to monitor the project

(2) Huge cost is involved in the initial phase of mining.

(3) We also need to upgrade our technology for the purification & separation of metals from these nodules as they constitute of trace amounts of very important minerals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Although, it is challenging, it has great strategic value

(1) It will increase our dominance in Indian Ocean region, and India will have a upper hand in all such future projects.

(2) Some metals like Manganese and Chromium obtained from these nodules are of very high grade and can be used for indegenisation of our defence industry.

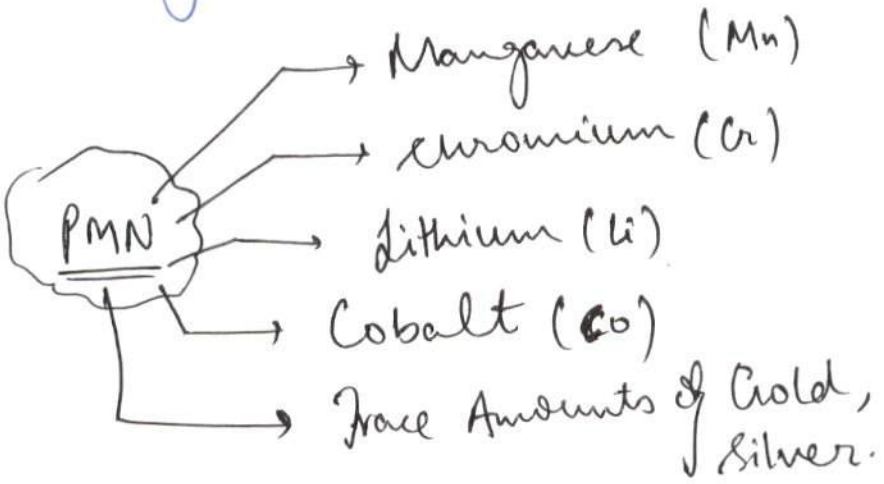
Nodules also have a high commercial value:

(1) Currently, there is no source of commercially exploitable Lithium in India. But we can extract Lithium from these nodules.
[Lithium is used in Batteries, and Batteries have become

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

very important at this time due to automation & smart devices] Thus lithium extraction will be very useful.

(2) ~~Other~~ ~~Of~~ Trace amount of precious metals can also be obtained from Poly metallic nodules.



Thus, PMN ~~can~~ has strategic as well as commercial value. India must overcome the challenges to make full use of PMN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

Groundwater is an important source and it ~~fut~~ fulfils the water requirement of many regions. In areas where surface water in form of lakes and rivers is not present, groundwater serves as the only source of irrigation and domestic water requirements.

But its unregulated & non-judicious use has created problems.

Quantity

(1) After the start of Green Revolution, Government gave many subsidies for agricultural pumps. This has led to OVERUSE of groundwater in many areas & is a ~~cau~~ major cause behind depleting ground water

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Improper waste management has decreased the water quality.

Quality

Many waste materials get deposited and sink down to erode the ground water.

eg: Arsenic water contamination has become a serious health hazard in West Bengal.

Thus, both quantity & quality ~~are~~ of groundwater are getting compromised.

We need a dedicated programme to conserve water because:

(1) Water is scarce in India:

India hosts 16% of global population but we have only 4% of fresh water resources

(2) Rising population: As per WHO, India will soon overcome China in ~~to~~ and will become the highest population country. This will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

increase our water requirements.

(3) Health Hazards : Poor quality water can give rise to many diseases like Cholera and infections like Arsenic contamination

Thus a dedicated plan should be made to conserve groundwater. Also, awareness should be increased to use traditional methods for recharging ground water aquifers.

Gandhiji said that "Earth has enough to feed everyone's needs but not to fulfil anyone's greed."

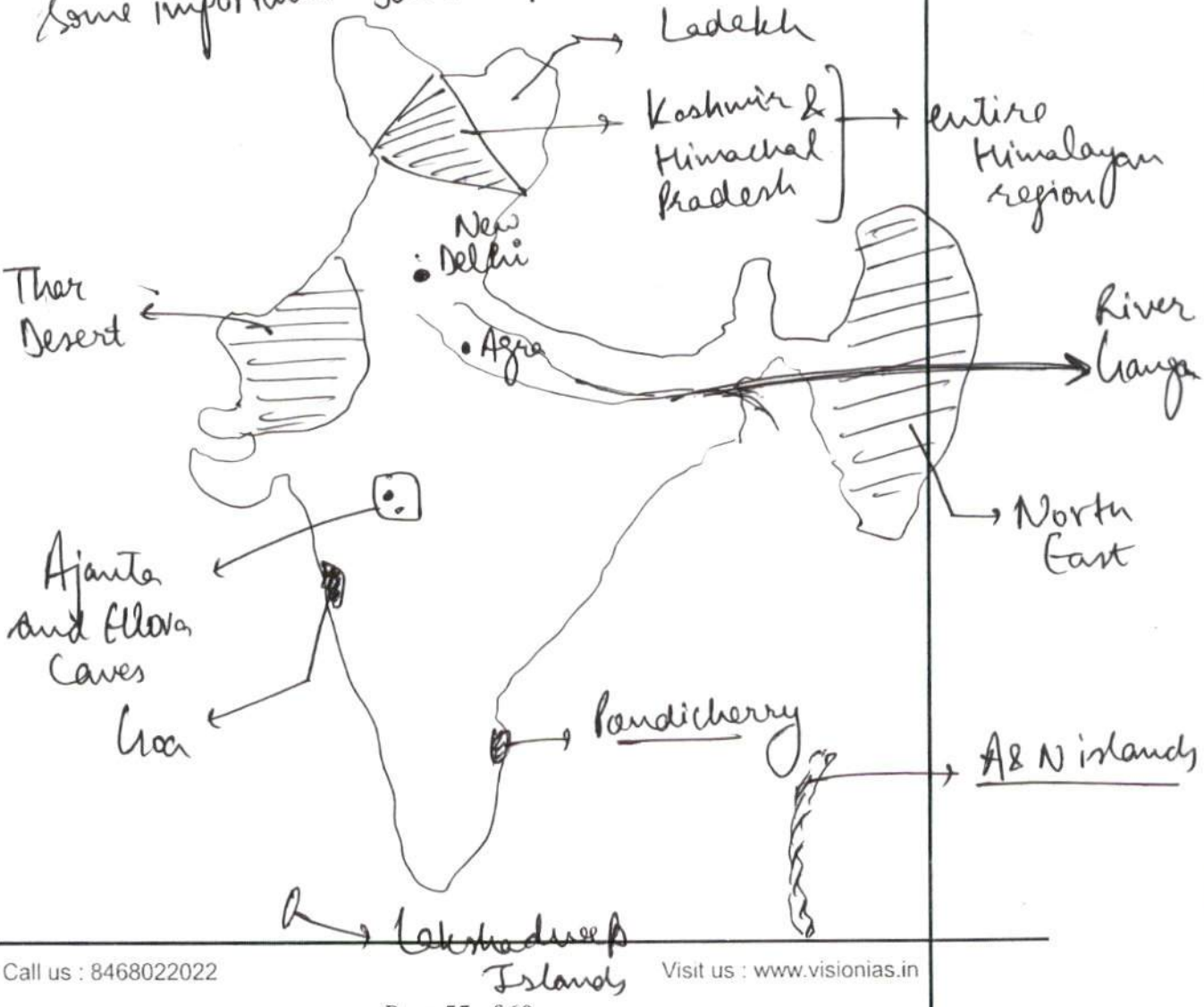
We must take care of this groundwater as a natural ~~so~~ resource and should look for its sustainable management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

India is a diverse country and attracts many tourists due its geographical and cultural diversity. Historically too, Indian monuments and heritage has immense potential to attract tourists.

Some important Tourist Places in India



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India attracts domestic as well as foreign tourists.

But the tourism industry is facing many Challenges

(1) Accessibility : many places are not well connected with flights or Trains. Geographical reach of many regions is difficult

(2) Accommodation : Many places go out of hotel rooms in the peak seasons.

(3) Ambience & Environment : Many important tourist places are not properly taken care by the government. ~~This diverts tourism is very An iso~~

(4) Attitude of the Indian people towards tourists is not appropriate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

We have recently witnessed ~~ego~~ assaults on Africans, rapes of foreign Tourists. This must be checked.

Sustainable Tourism must be promoted systematically. This is very important as it can:

1. Boost our economy
2. increase our soft power potential across the globe
3. provide livelihood to many people
4. create self-employment opportunities
5. improve the image of India in the world.

Indian Culture speaks of 'Atithi Devo Bhava' and we must follow this in letter and spirit to attract tourists to India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

Wetlands are an area of Transition between terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems and act as important ECOZONES.

Significance of wetlands

1. Areas of high Biodiversity
2. Immense Tourist Potential
3. Act as Ground Water Acquifers
4. Absorb many pollutants, thus important for clean & green environment
5. Act as Important breeding ground for many species.
6. Improve the aesthetics of the region

With regards to urban areas, it is even more important because:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① They can act as areas of rejuvenation & refreshment for the stressed out urban people.

② It can help mitigate urban floods

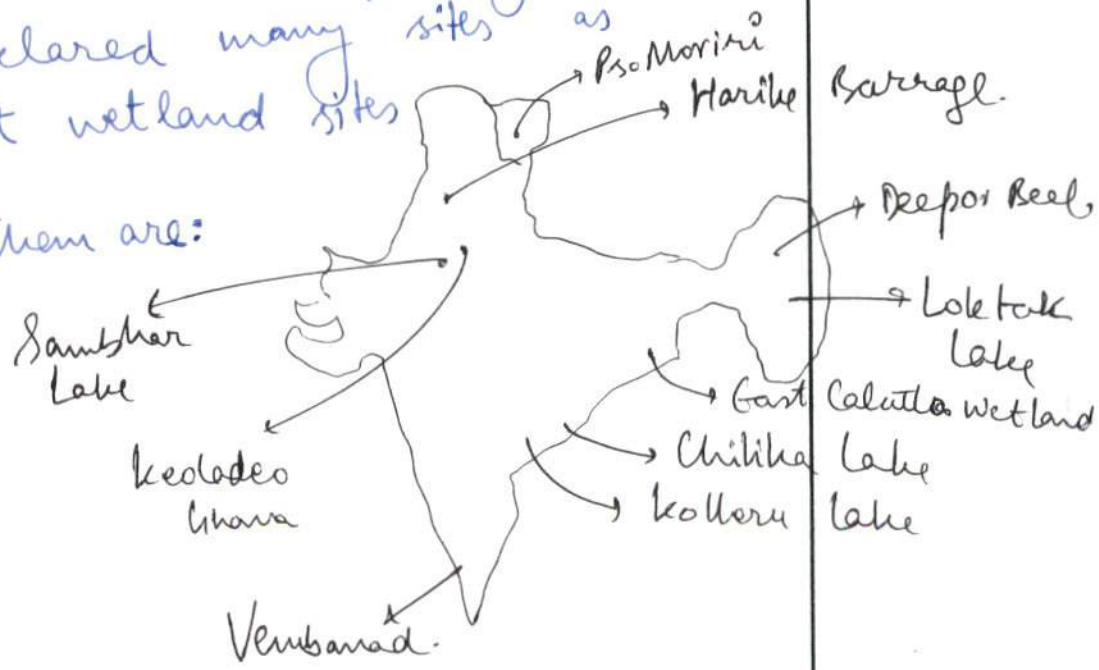
③ It can decrease the pollution load of the cities.

④ It can help control ~~the~~ ~~Tem~~ & and moderate the Temperature of the cities.

Steps taken by Govt.

① As Ramsar Convention signatory, India has declared many sites as important wetland sites

Some of them are:



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Govt. has formulated ~~and~~ an Integrated Action Plan for management of wetlands; National Conservation Plan for Aquatic Ecosystems also involve conservation of wetlands.

(3) Many wetlands are declared as Eco-Sensitive Zones by MoEFCC.

(4) NGT Act has created National Green Tribunal to take measures against those who destroy these natural ecosystems.

The government is doing its part, but the people should also be sensitized towards wetlands conservation.

VISION IAS
R N 17 SEP 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28133
Center	ORN	Date	17/09/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

   अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The lower level judicial posts at the district level are currently filled based on different state level examinations. The constitution contains an Article that prescribes the creation of AIJS if ~~the~~ it seems fit to the Rajya Sabha.

Creation of AIJS through centralized recruitment will not solve ~~other~~ many problems of judiciary

(1) It cannot solve problem of judicial appointments at the higher level, which is a bigger problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Ambiguity of laws will not be solved

It can cause new problems instead

(1) It may affect Centre-State relations

(2) Interpretation of various state laws will become difficult if all AIJS appointees are required to have same set of laws to implement

However, AIJS can address other problems.

(1) It will increase competition for judicial services & will make judicial service attractive.

(2) It will cut delays in appointment and hence disbursal of cases will be speeded up

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) More meritorious judges will be appointed. Hence, it will bring more efficiency in judicial administration.

(4) It will streamline the judiciary of all states and will bring parity to judges of all states. This will enhance homogeneity of legal jurisdictions across the country.

Thus, centralized recruitment can have both advantages & challenges. It may not be able to solve all problems but still, it has potential to solve many.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Political Parties constitute an important part in our polity as they enjoy dominance with respect to independents when it comes to elections of representatives at all levels of ~~our~~ ~~to~~ state as well centre elections.

Thus political parties should uphold democracy as they are the flag-bearers of the Indian democracy

However, intra-party democracy is lacking in many parties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This results in

(1) Nepotism while choosing leaders or Presidents of the parties

(2) Favoritism to known individual ~~for~~ in internal elections, thus it discards merit

(3) Inefficiency in internal functioning because other party members lack faith in the party if internal democracy is not there

(4) Internal collusion to become the favorites of leaders of party

(5) Dynastic politics where only a family member ~~is~~ gets the chance to rise within the party ladder. This discourages other members

(6) Image of party among the public also decreases if the dynastic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leaders are not able to manage the party well.

Thus, ~~int.~~ these are the challenges that parties face due to lack of internal ~~elections~~ ~~&~~ democracy.

The lower level leaders keep waiting for the orders of the High Command and they themselves are not able to fulfil the public expectations.

Thus, ~~it~~ ~~is~~ parties must bring internal democracy through internal elections, giving opportunity to the deserving candidates & allocation of tickets ~~on~~ based on 'merit.

~~It will~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, 8 autonomous bodies were merged with other 8 bodies to curb overlapping work of two bodies.

Merger of bodies has these benefits:

(1) It will streamline the functions that ~~were~~ were earlier overlapping and will reduce conflict in decision making of the 2 bodies

(2) It will enhance ease of doing business

(3) It will reduce overall expenditure to public exchequer as multiple

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

resources will not be required for similar work.

However, it can do more harm than good.

(1) Specifity in the work may be lost.

(2) Lack of specialization of the members of these bodies. They are generalists and may get confused if work of different area is allocated to them

(3) It is against the targetted approach to solve any problem.

(4) Other Appelate tribunals will be required to be created.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It will further enhance litigation

(5) Parties/ States/ Companies may not accept the verdict/orders of such tribunals and may appeal in supreme Court/high Court. This will increase burden on judiciary.

Thus, merger of autonomous bodies should be done with utmost care.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral laws in India ~~was~~ are derived from the Constitution and Representation of Peoples Act 1950 & 1951.

But these laws are not well defined. Also Election Commission (EC) lacks effective powers for full Implementation of these laws.

Major challenges

(1) Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is not legally binding and EC has no powers to punish parties violating MCC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Allegations against EC :

Recently, many parties were blaming Electoral Voting Machines and their alleged rigging for their defeats. EC must have contempt powers to deal with such ~~at~~ false allegations on its image.

(3) Independence of EC : Currently ~~only chief~~ Election Commission has to depend on states and central organisations for purposes of election staff. EC must have an independent secretariat to deal with rising no. of elections these days.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Powers of Election Commissioners should be increased. Currently only CEC have security of tenure. Other Election Commissioners should also have security of tenure to ~~deal~~ ~~to~~ act in free & fair manner.

Thus new challenges have necessitated certain electoral reforms to increase the powers of EC and also to clearly define the electoral laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

The Constitution provides privileges to the legislatures for independente functioning. Recently, Karnataka Assembly speaker used his contempt of House powers and ordered a 2-year jail imprisonment for journalist who violated the collected privelige of the Assembly.

Such cases give rise to debates between the importance of fundamental rights & parliamentary priveleges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for re-examination need ?

(1) The House Acts like a judge in its case, thus violating the principles of natural justice

(2) House takes up the function of judiciary, and is against the principle of Separation of Powers

(3) Fundamental rights of citizens under Art 19 (Right to freedom) are violated as it restricts the right to free speech & expression.

(4) Even healthy criticism of the legislature is often

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

considered as contempt of House

(5) Power is misused to stop criticism.

Thus there is a need to define the privileges so that a balance may be established.

However, defining is not easy:

(1) They cannot be encoded as a set code is ought to have some loopholes which may be misused.

(2) Cases of contempt vary. Hence, a clear definition of contempt can't be made.

Therefore, the need is ~~to~~ that the speaker must use his discretion wisely and strict actions should be taken to preserve privilige only when there is a need for that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Rule of law is necessary for good governance and Accountability of the power holders is essential to uphold the rule of law.

However, there are certain lacunae in the present system which does not ensure accountability

Lacunae in government's approach

(1) Lack of transparency & culture of secrecy

(2) Focus only on Traditional Accountability & not on social accountability measures like Social Audit, RTI etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Lack~~
Lacunae in judiciary's response

(1) It has still not reviewed laws like AFSPA which violate human rights by extrajudicial killings.

(2) It has not questioned the ~~However~~ accountability of many police personnel for custodial deaths in many prisons

(3) Extrajudicial killings due to laws like AFSPA which is believed to be draconian by ~~many~~ has been upheld by Supreme Court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, Supreme Court has also said that such extrajudicial killings goes against the spirit of law and must be checked. This is a step in the right direction

Efforts should be taken to increase accountability of power holders to stop the phenomenon of extra-judicial killings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act 2016 was enacted for better regulation of real estate, which currently is marred with high degree of corruption and involvement of black money.

Rationale for the Act:

(1) Will reduce harassment of buyers

(2) reduced role of black money by increased vigilance

(3) will bring real estate transactions under the purview of taxation department

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Real Estate is a major sector and it was essential to make it transparent & fair.

It will help in revitalizing consumer confidence

(1) It will bring real estate prices down as role of black money will be reduced

(2) Creation of a separate escrow account will enhance confidence in the builder & will increase their accountability which will enhance public trust

(3) Money will be charged on Carpet Area only. This will reduce exploitation of customers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, there remains ~~too~~ many hurdles :

(1) People are not aware about this legislation. Hence, they still may be exploited.

(2) Lack of e-governance in real estate regulation, ~~has reduce~~ and lack of transparency in contracts makes builders exploit the loopholes

Thus we should address the hurdles properly to make Real Estate a formal sector which is properly regulated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water is currently a subject ~~of~~ under State List in VII Schedule of the Constitution. All states have different laws to manage the water resources but there are currently many problems in water governance:

(1) Inter-state river water disputes is a major concern.
eg: Kaavery river dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(2) ~~Sec~~ Water disputes have given rise to ~~reg~~ increasing regionalism which hinders collaboration of state in managing water together

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Ground water as well as surface water in lakes and rivers have no boundaries, and many states have to share water resources with each other

Other Issues
- Inefficient use
- Pollution
- Lack of conservation measures.
- Wastage (wasteful use in agriculture)

Moving the subject to concurrent list can help. Reasons:

(1) Centralized policy to manage water will streamline demands of all state based on requirements

(2) Will make water use more efficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It can lead to more scientific and planned use of water through a National Water Commission as recommended by Mihir Shah Committee

However, moving the subject also has some challenges :

(1) States may not support such a decision as it will diminish their powers to manage water which is main component to manage agriculture, which is also a state subject

(2) It will amount to dictation of Centre's authority on states, which is against state's federal interests

Thus, any such move needs to bring all states on the same platform at the first place.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Executive constitutes of political executives (temporary) & civil servants (permanent executives). The functioning of executive requires cohesion & collaboration between political executives & civil servants.

But there are certain Areas of Conflict:

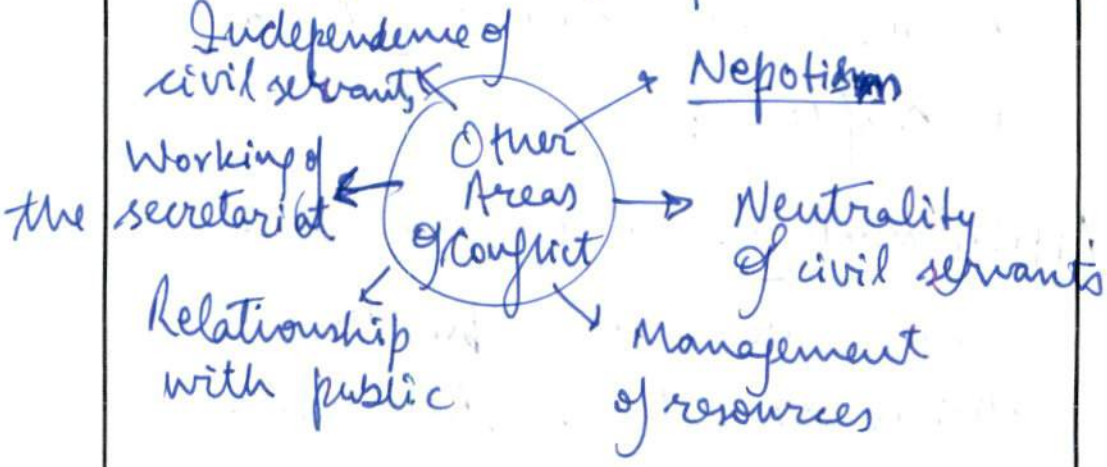
(1) Appointments & Transfers of civil servants are done by the political executive. This often leads to favoritism and lacks meritorious system of postings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Code of conduct of civil servants is overseen by political executive.

(3) Conflict may arise if values of both differ.

(4) Civil servants may not like to fulfil all orders of political executive if they are not neutral, and have bias in favor of some other political party.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But a healthy relationship is required for:

(1) Meeting public expectations from the executive

(2) To uphold democracy. ~~so that~~ (Elected politicians ~~are~~ represent the will of the majority)

(3) For good implementation of government policies.

(4) To maintain accountability & transparency at all levels

Thus for good governance, both must share a good relationship

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are non-governmental voluntary organisations and are non-profit entities with some specific domain of work. They do not participate in elections & hence they occupy the non-political domain of civil society.

However, NGOs sometimes have played key role in India's politics:

(1) They sometimes act as interest groups and pressure groups to influence government policies and hence impact the politics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Their work influences people, and they mobilize public in support or against political parties.

(3) ~~NGO~~ Some corrupt NGOs are colluded with some parties or companies. They act as proxy bodies to play politics from back end.

(4) Some NGOs also receive foreign funding to influence domestic politics of the country. To check this, we have a law called FCRA.

(5) They may sway public opinion for a particular environment cause. eg: Narmada Bachao

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Andolan under Medha Patkar influenced the future of Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Thus NGOs do play direct or indirect role in influencing domestic politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India has a population of more than 1.21 billion and it is currently one of the fastest growing economy.

Cities are the engines of economic growth and rapid urbanization is not an unusual phenomenon for a developing country.

NOT UNUSUAL

→ This happened in China also.

→ Historically, after industrial revolution, we observed that urbanization is associated with development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But Pattern of Urbanization is a concern. Reasons:

1. Unplanned roads & housing lead to problems in mobility & affects management of resources
2. High inequality in cities as slums form a major part.
3. Improper waste management
4. Lack of adequate resources like water, electricity for all urban inhabitants.
5. Urban areas are not driving the growth of rural areas at a fast pace.

Thus reforms are required for a planned urbanization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Suggestions:

(1) Empower municipalities to manage cities properly so that people can hold them accountable.

(2) Increase financial autonomy of urban local bodies

(3) ~~Develop~~ Bring more indices to compare different cities like NITI Aayog's Swachhta Index which rank cities.

(4) Introduce Municipal Bonds based on investment rating of cities.

Thus, making cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism will enhance the race ~~to~~ among them and will lead to better urban planning.
Smart City Mission & AMRUT must incorporate this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social Boycott refers to boycott of some individuals or group of individuals from the society by not enabling them to participate in the society.

Some forms of social boycott are very unethical in India

Examples :

(1) Boycott of couples after love marriage

(2) Boycott of certain groups like Transgenders, disabled, old aged. Many transgender children are ousted from their families.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Boycott of girls wearing westernized clothes

(4) Boycott of rape victims by not accepting them in the mainstream society.

→ Such offences hinders the rights of others to enjoy freedom of speech & expression in the society

→ These are against dignity of human beings ~~and hence sh~~

Thus, they are much more than just a social evil as it threatens life of ~~of~~ the boycotted people which often leads to many suicides due to depression after being boycotted.

Hence, such forms of boycott should

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

be treated as a criminal offence.

However, some other forms of social boycott may be encouraged for change of behavior.

Examples

1. Boycotting those who litter on road, or those who do not use toilets.
2. Boycott parents who make their children marry at early age or those who send their children for work (employment / child labor)

Thus, some boycott may be healthy. Others may be not.

We should treat unethical boycott as criminal offence if it impinges rights & morality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking includes kidnapping, harassment and trade of human beings. Children are trafficked for child labor, ~~and~~ begging or by criminal mafia groups. Many women are trafficked for prostitution.

It is a very serious issue because:

(1) Rights of the trafficked individual are restricted & it is against the dignity of their lives

(2) It leads to proliferation of crimes

(3) Trafficked individuals amounts to slavery as they are forced to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

listen to their masters

The problem is very complex

(1) ~~Fat~~ Trafficking across international borders (eg: Across Bangladesh)

(2) Lack of effective legislations to protect or rescue trafficked individuals

(3) Rehabilitation of rescued individuals is not up to the mark.

Thus, a proper strategy needs to be formulated to check human trafficking. It should include:

(1) Investigation to be strengthened

(2) Proper rehabilitation centers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Efforts to merge the rescued individuals with the society through vocational training

(4) Enacting laws to severly penalize the traffickers

The recent Human Trafficking Bill covers a wide range of such issues. It must be enacted & implement properly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

To educate children properly, it is essential that teachers themselves are educated well.

Teacher education system in India is weak:

→ They do not know how to pass on important values to the students

→ They are not taught how to manage the entire course curriculum properly.

→ Teachers also act as administrators of various schemes to promote school education like Mid-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Day Meal scheme. They need to be educated to manage such programmes properly.

→ Certification of teachers is not done always and this makes them incompetent to teach students properly.

Clearly, a weak teacher education system results in failures in our school education system.

Recommendations of Commission

1. Make certification of Teachers compulsory
2. Training of teachers before joining schools to teach them how to teach in an engaging manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Align all teachers with constitutional values to eliminate discrimination at school level

(4) Teacher evaluation based on the performance of the students should be started

(5) Feedback channels should be there for to be used by parents to complain against teachers

Teacher's role is very important for school education. We must train teachers properly, for good school education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498 A empowers women ~~to~~ fight against social evils like domestic violence, dowry and gender inequality.

However, Supreme Court has ordered to restrict misuse of Section 498A which may reduce women's power to deal with such evils.

Also, it paints some women in bad picture ~~as it~~ and emphasizes to balance rights of men with women,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and act avoiding exploitation of women specific laws.

However, it institutionalizes the prejudices against women

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been actively engaging with United States strategically, and it is India's move to secure our domestic interests.

Defence has become a major area of cooperation due to following

(1) LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) that will allow both countries ships to get logistic facilities like repair, maintenance & refuelling at ~~other~~ each other's coasts.

(2) US has declared India as a major defence partner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) ~~DTTI~~ DTTI : Defence Technology trade initiative will help India in importing defence technology from US.

Significance of growing ties

(1) It will strengthen India's global position. eg: LEMOA will allow our navy to strengthen presence in Pacific Ocean

(2) Anti-China : Both countries do not want China to further grow its regional dominance in Asia. India-US relationship will help to contain China.

(3) US has high number of expatriat Indians. Growing strategic ties will also increase ties in other

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas like trade relations and political relations.

Implications :

(1) Russia may not like India's increasing ties with USA. Russia may now align with China & Pakistan as is observed by Russia's present relationships with China & Pakistan.

~~(2) It will enhance India's regional power.~~

(2) Other countries may see India as going away from its Non-Alignment Principles.

Overall, ties with USA will strengthen India as a global power. But we must use this relationship wisely & should balance our ties with others as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been ~~a~~ the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions, and our contribution has remained steadfast.

Earlier missions

→ They included establishing peace in war-torn countries after World War II

→ Against cold war rivalry of the 2 super powers (USA & USSR)

eg: India helped bring peace in Vietnam & South Korea.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Missions to help the newly decolonized countries

Thus earlier, the peacekeeping missions were large in number and very dispersed around the world.

CONTEMPORARY
UN Peace keeping Missions ~~at the~~ included:

1. In Sudan after its partition in North Sudan & South Sudan.
2. To help refugees & migrants
   eg: Refugees from middle-East to Europe
3. In Sri Lanka To help address the grievances of Srilankan Tamils.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, later missions are not a result of wars but a consequence of internal rivalries at different regions ~~and~~ or in different countries of the world.

However, India's contribution to all the stated missions show that we have contributed in a steadfast manner despite the changes in form, nature & variety of these missions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India has been strengthening its relationship with Africa and we share common history of de-colonisation struggle which makes our collaboration healthy.

It takes care of African development priorities

(1) India is investing in socio-economic development of Africa through health & education programmes

(2) It will ~~[illegible]~~ make all African countries more confident in their diplomacy

(3) The partnership addresses issues like climate change, trade

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

issues of WTO, disputes in UNFCCC, which are important for Africa.

(4) India acts as a leader for ~~the~~ the countries of Africa in G33, WTO etc.

It also meets India's development objectives:

(1) will ~~make~~ strengthen our support for UNSC reforms as Africa contains 54 countries.

(2) will help Indian manufacturers diversify & will help in 'Make in India' initiative.

(3) Africa provides cheap raw material as well as cheap labor

(4) Africa is important for the security of Indian Ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major initiatives taken by India

(1) Asia - Africa Growth Corridor was proposed recently

(2) India is a member of AARDO, Asia-Africa Rural Development Organization

(3) India - Africa Summit was organized

(4) India is helping in socio-economic development of Africa through ITEC and SCAAP programmes

(5) Many Africans are given scholarship to study in India

(6) Health Tourism of Africans in India is also promoted

∴ India is actively engaging with Africa and this can have immense future benefits for both India & Africa

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

~~International Court of Justice (ICJ) was formed by the Rome Statute and is based in The Hague, at Peace Palace.~~

~~Role of ICJ to uphold values of~~

ICJ is an organ of the United Nations and acts as arbitrator between different countries to resolve international disputes.

Role of ICJ:

(1) It upholds to value of equality by protecting the rights of all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

countries.

(2) It helps the countries negotiate over bilateral & multilateral disputes

(3) It helps in the right implementation of international laws

(4) It also gives advisory to countries and United Nations to uphold international values ~~based on~~ (E) and UN principles

India's association with ICJ

(1) India is one of the founder members of ICJ

(2) Since its constitution, India has always had representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

at ICJ. But only recently, India lost ~~any~~ ~~raand~~ representation for the first time

(3) India has helped ICJ through legal advises from Indian judiciary

(4) India has successfully implemented all orders of ICJ, thus we have uphold the International law in its true spirits.

Thus, India has always been an active participant in ICJ, and has helped in its good & healthy administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Focus on trans-regional economic corridor has risen and this is evident from initiatives like

(1) RCEP (ASEAN + India + Japan + South Korea + China + Australia + New Zealand)

(2) TTIP (Transatlantic) between EU ~~Europe~~ and USA.

(3) China's OBOR

(4) Proposed ITI-DKI-Y from Turkey to Myanmar (via India)

Clearly, all countries and regions are trying to become part of important regional corridors, and focus on regional geo-politics &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

geo-economics has tremendously increased.

In this regard, an India-Pacific Economic Corridor has potential benefits:

(1) It will boost our Act East Policy

(2) will increase India's dominance and presence in resource-rich regions of Pacific Ocean like South China Sea, East China Sea etc.

(3) It will decrease our dependence on the unstable West Asia

(4) It will bring new opportunities for investment in countries of Indo-China & Pacific Island countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, such a corridor also has some issues :

(1) India's focus on regional issues with its neighbors may decrease

(2) India's dominance in Indian Ocean will decrease as other countries like USA, China, Japan will have more access to Indian ocean

(3) India might be forced for TRIPS plus measures

(4) Indian manufacturing may be impacted due to cheap imports

Thus, Indo-Pacific Corridor can have benefits as well as challenges. India must balance these.